The Causes Leading Up to the Prevallin onetary Crisis Reviewed and the Permanent Remedy Prescribed.

tine morning business, Mr. Hill (dem., N. addressed the chair and was recognized, yielded to Mr. Vest (dem., Mo.) who had statistics of the purchase, cost and coinage of silver. Mr. Vest said that he assumed from the zeal manifested by the advocates of the uncondi-tional repeal of the Sherman act that the great thing to be decided in the interest of the American people was a parity between the two metals and that the commercial ratio should be as far as possible the same as the ratio es-tablished by statute. The commercial ratio had been up to within a few days 28 to 1, while the legal ratio was 16 9-16 to 1, and he took it



Scnator Hill, of New York. to bring the two metals together in order to redeem the pledges of the two great national es and of the administration there should age of gold and silver on a parity. Now it that the question of the expense was to be injected into the discussion, and that leaving the great and absolute necessity of parity, senators were led into an examination of the aber of dollars that the change of ratio aid cost. He had made a short analytical statement of the account between silver and the government at this time. It showed the profit to the government under the Bland-Allison act of 1873 as (in round numbers) \$70,000,-000, and the profit of the Sherman act of 1890 as \$58,000,000, the total profit being \$128,000,000. The uncoined silver in the treasury was 133,000,000 ounces, and the profit on that \$57,000,000. The number of ounces necessary to recoin the silver dol-lars now coined was 81,000,000, and the number necessary to recoin the subsidiary silver coins 19,000,000. If this quantity of silver bullion tressury on the 6th of August there would be still left of uncoined silver in the treasury 33,-

His summing up of the silver account was: Credit side......\$128,133,314 Debtorside...... 112,865,321

Balance in favor of silver \$ 15,267,993 the American people, why had he not told the earnestly favor—is the outcome of a general senate what he proposed to do with the vast desire for an increase of the currency, the inact were repealed? Was that silver to be there ace to bimetallism for all time to come? Or did the secretary propose to coin it and hold it in the treasury as dollars.

sed the senate. There was perfect quiet and stillness in the chamber while he spoke and the closest attention was paid to the speech both on the floor and in the galleries.

Commencing his remarks by an allusion

resident's "much commended and criti-special message to congress," Senator from Daniel Webster by the opening sentence of another famous speech of the same distinguished statesman in which he urged upon the Before we float further on the waves of this debate let us refer to the point from

hich we departed "
Adopting Webster's prudent suggestion, let der which we meet, and the important charac-The existing financial disturbance may be at-

fibuted to three causes: First: It is a natural or inevitable result or

incident of many years of real or fictitious prosperity. The nation is not unlike an indi-vidual. Sickness is incident to humanity, and mmercial panies are incident to trade. ent of history knows that financial

panics occur about every twenty years, and our country has not been an exception to the general rule. The panics of 1813, 1837 and 1867 uld have led us to anticipate one in about In addition to these causes, which, for the

purpose of this argument, I denominate "nat-ural" causes, against which it is probable that no prudence could guard or prevent, there was much reason to apprehend financial troubles business principles on the part of our business ncial centers have been flooded with watered stocks of every description, in which innocent people have been induced to invest their means by the glittering promises of enormous dividends which are not forthcoming. Candor compels me to say that these trans actions have usually originted with that class

nciers who infest our marts of trade and are to-day ostentatiously attracting public at-tention by their parrot-like clamor for an "hon-Silver money.

Besides we are suffering from the evils of

roduction. The balance of trade has un-ately been against us. We have sold our alfroad and other securities abroad instead of t home and the interest as well as portions of the principal have been coming due and must be paid in gold, because it was so "nominated in the bond," and hence our gold has naturally

Unquestionably some of the present diffiour protected industries which have been acsed to rely to a certain extent upon goveramental favoritism to support them. They do not disguise the fact that, such uneasiness exists and that it contributes its share to the general existing disturbance of financial af-

less the dominant party abandons its princi-ples and surrenders in advance to the inter-The democratic party is pledged to tariff reform, and it must redeem its pledge come what may. Of course it must be expected there will be some friction. It is unavoidable. It is inbe some friction. It is unavoidable. It is in-cident to the anticipated withdrawal of public aid from private enterprises; and it can not be prevented, but must be endured. The people perfectly understood the question last fall, and they voted with their eyes wide open. Our

course is onward, and we shall not retreat. Second Some portion of the present panic may be traced to a concerted effort on the part of numerous monometallists to produce it, in order to further discredit silver as a part of dard money of the country. alish giee they welcomed every bank fall-especially in the silver states, little dreamure, especially in the silver states, little dreaming that such failures would soon occur at their own doors. They encouraged the hoarding of money; they inaugurated the policy of refusing loans to the people even upon the best of security; they circulated false petitions, passed absurd and alarming resolutions, predicted dire disaster, attacked the credit of the government, sought to exact a premium on currency, and attempted in every way to spread distrust broadcast throughout the land.

The best financial system in the world could not stand such an organized and victous attack upon it. These disturbers—these professed. More trouble is midnight and at 10 o'clock the Johnson disappeared. About 10:30, as near as motors of public peril—represent largely the credior class: the men who desire to appre-ciate the gold dollar in order to subserve their own selfish interests; men who revel in hard heir fellow men in times of financial distress. and men wholly unfamiliar with the true prin-

bird—The Sherman silver-purchase law been at least in part and possibly the most ely instrumental in producing the exist-complications. No one now defends it, a spologize for it. The political party that cted it seems now the most anxious for its It was a violation of every correct

pedient. The president, in his message, not desiring at this time, for obvious reasons, to offend the sensibilities of those who had voted for it, politely called it a "truce."

for it. politely called it a "truce."

It has been assorted that the president himself, in his hostility to independent free coinage was disposed at one time to regard with favor or acquiesce in the provisions of the Sherman law, which had been the instrument or means by which such free coinage had been defeated. Whether this be so or not, the fact remains, and has not assemble observation, that while and has not escaped observation, that while the democratic national platform denounced the Sherman law and demanded its repealneed it, not as the result of a "truce," but as a cowardly makeshift—yet Mr. Cleveland, neither in his speech delivered at Madison Square garden, New York, in answer to the notification of his nomination, nor in his subsequent letter of acceptance, nor in his inaugural address in March last, criticised the Sherman law, nor made any allusion to it whatever, although it was then already threatening the prosperity of the country with the dangerous results of its operation, which were apparent to everyone who had given the sub-

Mr. Hill then gave his personal record on the silver question, and then discussed England's opposition to a single standard, and continues as follows: I would myself accept the idea that the Anglo-Indian ukase is merely monumental British stupidity, if it were the first act in the mone-

tary drama instead of fourth.

Great Britain defeated the renewal of the parity of gold and silver at the monetary con-

Great Britain defeated the renewal of the parity of gold and silver at the monetary con-Great Britain defeated the renewal of the

parity of gold and silver at the Brussels mone-

ary conference of 1892. Great Britain now, in 1893, is combining her Asian with European power to prevent renewal of the parity of gold and silver by the United States and France or other foreign powers at any future time. To create the hugest mass of inconvertible money ever known while posing as money purists may look like plous im-becility, worthy of a Pharisee in Bedlam. But on review of the successive acts of the mone-tary drama, a statesman of sense will "doubt not through the stages an increasing purpose runs." I admit, for I affirm, that the British new fangled theory of gold monometallism is an ignorant, insular, weak-minded theory, like their theory of taxation without representa-

ships before 1812; like their theory of irresponsible naval intervention to assist the disunion It will be observed from what has already been stated that the permanent remedy for our financial difficulties is a return to bimetallism which existed prior to 1873. It has been stated over and over again during the present debate, especially in the other house, that the country has tried the experiment of silver coinage and that it has proved a failure, and that therefore we should now return to a gold

tion before 1776; like their theory of impress-

Why not try the only remedy that has not been applied? This great and growing country of ours needs a much larger circulation per capita than any other country in the world. It will not answer to compare the needs of our nation in this regard with the old unprogress-ive, finished nations of Europe, where the wealth is largely controlled by a few families. The insufficiency of our present volume of currency seems to be everywhere conceded, and yet there is an unaccountable reluctance to establish a permanent silver system under which he deficiency can be easily supplied.

Balance in favor of silver \$ 15,267,993 The proposition now before congress to al. If the secretary of the treasury, Mr. Vest low the national banks to increase their circumeant to put the question fairly to lation 10 per cent.—and which proposition tion itself there is little objection, yet there is a spectacle presented when we witness that those who are the most clamorous for such increase at the present juncture are usually hold-ing up their hands in holy horror and solemnly protesting against any other increase of the currency—especially an increase of silver money—as "inflation" when in truth both silver and gold are money metals absolutely in-

> I do not propose to discuss to any extent the matter of ratios, because I do not believe that the time has arrived for its serious consideration. If the existing ratio is to be changed a all the feasibility of which at the present time is of great doubt, it should not be enlarged, but diminished, and put at 15 to 1, so as to con respond with the ratio under which the silver leces of the countries composing the Latin

The enlargement of the ratio by this country involves the recoinage of nearly all our silver tirement, which would be disastrous; while reduction of the ratio to 15% would enable us to recoin at a profit, and thus place our silver pieces on the same plane as those of European

Mr. Hill then pays his respects to the president's message: If I believed for one moment that the repeat of the Sherman law would injure the cause of simetallism and be the means of placing tending to place the country upon a single gold standard, I should never vote for it, but would as earnestly oppose it as I am now favoring it.

It is to be regretted that the president was not more explicit in his last utterances. He expressly advised the repsal of the Sherman inw and then urged other legislation as desira-ble, but he left the exact nature thereof in view of the provisions of the demo-cratic national platform in favor of mown opinions of a large majority of his party in congress would have at least spoken a kind or encouraging word in behalf of a return to bi metallism. It would certainly have made th path of repeal an easier one and prevented much misconstruction and bitterness. Bu while I regard such omissions as unfortu nate, and while conceding that it is not sage with a desire for the establishment of cept such a construction of them until further evidence of his adverse intentions has been

absolutely decline to follow him in his new d I shall refuse to follow in the footsteps any administration that seeks to place the democratic party in a false position; that seeks to lead it away from the path of safety, away from democratic principles and platforms, and

into the very camp of the enemy.

stand that he proposed hereafter to favor the

policy of a single gold standard, then I must

CLAMORING FOR WORK.

Unemployed Poles Create a Series of Riot in Detroit, Mich-The Mobs Dispersed by Police. DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 26.-A crowd of Polish laborers clamoring for work filled the corridors of the city hall. The board of public works had no work for them and the crowd repaired to Grand River avenue and attempted to force the laborers employed on a paving contract to quit work so they could go to work themselves. The mob made demonstrations with their shovels and many personal encounters took place between the members of the two factions. One man was struck on the head with a shovel and seriously hurt. A squad of policemen at the point of Wednesday night off the Jersey coast revolvers finally managed to disperse

the mob on Grand River avenue. Then the mob started for Montcalm street, where another gang of pavers were working. At Grand Circus park the police and mob came together again. The policemen were largely coast, and with a loss of her captain outnumbered, but a liberal display of and first mate, the Chocorua tied up revolvers by the officers overawed the at 4:30 to-day the only survivor of mob. Clubs were freely used, and some the three.

Eighteen Lives Lost

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 26.-Assistant Engineer Albert Smith of the Reading Railroad Co.'s steam colliery Panther, which, with the barge Likens Valley, was lost off the Long Island coast sbout 8 o'clock Thursday morning, arrived here yesterday. Of the twenty persons on the two vessels only two were saved—Engineer Albert Smith and a fireman employed on the Pan-ther. Mr. Smith is not positive as to of monetary science. It was not ther. Mr. Smith is not honorable compromise. It was a the name of the latter.

STORM SWEPT.

Fac Atlantic Coast the Scene of a Regular Cyclonic Storm which Wrought Havec Among Light Shipping on the Water and Movable Things on Land-Plate Glass Windows in New York City Suf-fered—There was Some Loss of Life-NEW YORK, Aug. 23.-A cyclonic storm struck this city Wednesday night just before midnight. The wind blew a gale and the rain fell in torrents. The storm was by far the most severe that has been experienced in this city this summer. There was no thunder, no lightning and there was not the brief heavy fall of rain characteristic of August storms in this region. Instead of this, fested in an overcast sky, an

occasional light shower and an atmos-

phere sultry to a painful degree, there

came an outbreak that startled those

who were on the streets. A gentle breeze began to relieve the sultriness just before 11 o'clock. Within ten minutes it had increased to a violence that was calculated to frighten the timid. It whistled around every corner. It caught every light object, a hat, an umbrella' or a stray newspaper, and whisked it off. The rain came soon after the wind, and it was not a shower, but a deluge. The high wind carried the water through the air, so that its volume was apparently greatly in excess of the actual fall. It was driven in

sheets over the pavements, and pedestrians had a hard time of it. No serious accidents are reported. The damage appears to have been confined to plate-glass windows, trees, fences and chimney tops.

The rainfall was the heaviest in the history of the weather bureau, according to Weather Observer Dunn. There were nearly four inches of rainfall on the record for September 23 and 23, 1882, but last night's rainfall exceeded that, being over four inches. All the cellars along East river were flooded. The cellars and basements along North river were also flooded, and great damage to property will result. The effects of the storm in the city parks is quite noticeable.

At Madison square a force of men were put to work clearing up the wreckage of the numerous trees that had been stripped of their branches and clipping others that showed signs of breaking.

At Central park numerous trees were blown down and the shrubberies and vine plants were considerably dam-

The effects of the storm at the various yachtclub anchorages along the sound were tremendous. The excessively-heavy winds on the shore drove the small boats together, and in many instances great damage was done among the frail craft by collision. At Larchmont harbor a big schooner went ashore during the height of the storm on the rocks at Sheppard's Point. Her crew of seven men remained on her at work on the pumps, but at the falling of the tide she was left high and dry and will inevitably go to

All along the sound shore from Indian harbor at Greenwich to Port Morris, the devastation of the storm is apparent in the destroyed piers, the flooded meadow lands and the shore houses, whose first floors were in most instances on a level with the water.

The bay, when morning broke, presented an unusual appearance. The strong southwest wind prevailing produced a sea that small crafts were unable to weather. Along the shores of the bay great clouds of spray dashed high in the air, and at vantage points of view crowds of spectators congregated to watch the magnificent spectacle. Reports by incoming steamboats from the surrounding localities and resorts show that the storm has played havoc with small sailing craft. and that the shores are strewn with wrecks of schooners, yachts and tugs.

The tugboat George M. Prey, in the service of the government, and engaged in surveying, is ashore on the South Atlantic Highlands. The fate of her crew is unknown.

The schooner yacht Telfer, owned by W. A. Parry, of Philadelphia, is ashore bear the railroad lock at Atlantic Highlands, and is full of water and break-

The yacht Brendai is ashore at the same place, and seven or eight other yachts, the names of which can not be ascertained, are badly damaged, spars gone and full of water. The schooner W. W. Story was picked up in the lower bay by a tug, complete-

ly dismantled. Along the shore at Tompkinsville a number of yachts and schooners are The bark Advance, lying off Liberty

island, dragged her anchors and went ashore on the island. The Storm on Long Island.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.-Last night's and caused a great deal of damage from Brooklyn to the eastern end of the island. Thousands of trees fell before the fury of the gale, forty houses and small building were destroyed and fences were leveled in all directions. Crops, in many sections of the island are ruined. The storm was particularly severe on the south side. At Freeport several yachts and number of small boats were washed ashore. The tide was so high that the streets were flooded to the depth of a foot. Oyster floats were ruined by being cast from their anchorage, and several persons are missing.

Vessels and Their Crews Lost, NEW YORK, Aug. 25 .- The fishing schooner Empire State, with a crew of ten men, and the Ella M. Johnson with a crew of eight men, went down and all on board were lost. These two vessels were in company with the Cho corua last Wednesday at midnight, when the storm struck them, and after beating around all night in some of the worst weather ever known off the

can be calculated, Capt. Perry and First Mate Joseph Francis of the Chocorua, were swept overboard by a gigantic wave. The lights of the Empire State disappeared immediately afterwards and at daybreak her masts were seen projecting out of the water about three feet.

The crew of the Chocorus say that no small boat could possibly live in the sea that was raging at the time, and the dories on board could have been of no possible use to the crews of the two A TORNADO OF FIRE.

Over Two Hundred Buildings in South Chicago Burned, Including Dwellings, Churches, Yards and Docks—Five Thou-saud Homeless People—Graphic Discrip-tion of the Spread of the Conflagration. CHICAGO, Aug. 25 .- A fire which, in the extent of territory it covered, rivals Chicago's historic conflagration, be gan in that part of the city, known as South Chicago, about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The 50,000 people comprising the inhabitants of the town were precipitated into a panic second only in this city to that which characterized the conflagration of 1871. The loss is estimated at \$250,000, and nearly

5,000 people are rendered homeless. The fire started in a three-story brick building at the corner at Ninety-first and Superior avenue, and within two hours had consumed thirty buildings and five blocks of the greatest industrial suburb of Chicago. Among the first buildings to fall was the First Methodist church at the corner of Ninety-first and Superior avenue, and the German Lutheran church on the opposite corner.

Hardly had these more pretentious structures been leveled to the ground than the fire was detected blazing in a dozen places further east. After Superior avenue the flames reached and crossed Ontario avenue, Buffalo avenue, Mackinaw avenue and Green Bay avenue to the lake. The local fire department was powerless to check the progress of the fire, and when engines and fire tugs were sent from this city their efforts were directed to saving the immense lumber yards lying within a few blocks of the fire. The district between Superior avenue and the lake was filled with frame structures that burned rapidly as the strong wind carried clouds of smoke laden with sparks and embers in all directions.

The steeples of the two large churches had hardly toppled over before the whole area of five blocks was full of small fires. As the pine structures in which lived the working men employed in the large steel mills, and in which the smaller merchants of the place made their homes, were leveled in the roaring furnace, those whose homes had not yet fallen fled with their families and household chattles to the other portions of the city.

Before the scores of engines had made the least appreciable effect upon the flames, the immense docks of the Sunday Creek Coal Co. at Harbor avenue and the river were burning. Over a hundred thousand tons of coal were stored in the immense bins belonging to this company which extended 500

feet along the river front. At the same moment the A. R. Beck lumber yards on the dock front and almost as elaborate, were found to be burning. When the fire began in the coal yards every engine that could be spared, and the powerful steamer Yosemite, as soon as it reached the harbor, was brought to fight the fire.

The house at Superior avenue and Ninety-first street, in which the fire began, was owned by William Gillis and occupied by him as a residence. Those who saw the spread of the fire say that from the three-story frame structure it sprung to a cottage adjoining on the west. Brands falling upon a building at the corner of Buffalo avenue and Ninety-first street, one square further west soon started a blaze which spread north and south on Buffalo avenue. Continuing from the center of the fire, at Gillis' house, four two-story frame houses on the north side of Ninety-first street were soon swept away.

The flames sprang across Ninetyfirst street to the north side, where three frame structures quickly disappeared before the sweep of the flames. South on Superior avenue the two-story frame house of Squire Mayo caught fire from the current of hot air and sparks, and, this structure ablaze, the increasing volume of flame leaped across Superior avenue to the west side, where a three-story tenement house was soon wrapped in the smoke that preceded what was now growing to be a tornado

A dozen houses in the vicinity of Superior avenue and Ninety-first street had now been swept away in the gust of the fire's whirwind; the early fright of the people began to give way to the panic which in another hour precipitated a flying army toward the other portions of the city.

North of Ninety-first street on Superior avenue, the early stages of the fire burned five one and one-half story frame cottages belonging to John

Just east of Superior avenue, on the north side of Ninety-first street, was the residence of John Harrington, which soon melted away, and it was then that the fire jumped into the southeast corner of Superior avenue and Ninety-first street, and the German Lutheran church was marked by the long tongues of flame. There was storm on Long Island was very severe no hope of saving the church, which, and caused a great deal of damage although of wood, was the worshiping place of many South Chicago people

and a pretentious structure. Following the German Lutheran church and the school attached to it, the Methodist church on the northeast corner of Superior and Forty-first street was next engulfed in the blaze. Fanned by a stiff gale from the east, and afforded much headway by the lack of protective means, the fire did disastrous work. Over 200 dwellings and buildings were laid low, rendering 5,000 people homeless, aggregating the total loss far into the hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Coal Mining Resumed at Pittsburgh. PITTSBURGH, Kas., Aug. 25.-About 500 miners are at work at Frontenac to-day, and the hoisting of coal is going on as of old. What is known as the miners' train on the Santa Fe here made its first trip since May 15, with about fifty miners. The contract and the rules as agreed to by the union are considered better than those rejected a few days ago; but it is the general opinion here that President Walters wanted a loophole to escape, and was in favor of anything that would let him out gracefully after rejecting the first one submitted.

A Murderer Arrested.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 25 .- Sheriff dispatch yesterday morning from Asheville, N. C., stating that Arthur Watson had been captured. He is wanted in Covington for the brutal murder of Amanda Cain, on September 23, 1892.

Mother and Daughter Killed by a Train. FRANKLIN, O., Aug. 25 .- At a crossing between Lexington and West Alexandria, on the Cincinnati, Jackson & Mackinac railroad, Mrs. Wm. Hapner and daughter, aged 17, were struck by a train and instantly killed.

OUT OF AMMUNITION.

ate Resort of the Disco Apostle of Protection

If there is one man in this country. side from ex-President Harrison, whose advice and leadership the people have declined in unmistakable terms, that man is Gov. William McKinley. It was his name which designated the policy that was the one great issue in the last ways and means committee, which formulated the McKinley bill, and as leader of his party on the floor of the house | States government for the last twentyin the fight for that bill, he has naturally been given a larger share of responsibil-

McKinleyism which was condemned vember in a manner which was nothing short of revolutionary, Gov. Mc-Kinley continues to tell the country leyism is our only salvation. Notwithstanding the fact that the people everywhere realize and declare that their present financial troubles are due to the operation of the Sherman act; notwithments generally have formally and authoritatively assigned this as the cause of the derangement of business, Gov. and the business men that they don't | They are not presented because of simthat only a few professional politicians Mr. Harrison congratulated the people sellors and guides-do know anything commercial and industrial interests of about it. It is needless to say that, the United States were in the highest and it is needless to say, furthermore, eral a diffusion of the comforts of life from which the country is suffering is of the country. Mr. Cleveland told of the fear that the orders, issued by the existence of an alarming and ex-In other words, McKinleyism, having ing the welfare and prosperity of all been repudiated by the people, the Mc-McKinleyism shall be saved by congress in defiance of the people, who not leyism, but who created congress.

The latest deliverance by Gov. Mc-Kinley to this effect was made the other day in response to an inquiry by the New York Press as to the govhe chooses to have published as his once does he mention the Sherman act, attributing recent and existing unfavorable conditions solely to apprehensions of the repeal of the McKinley act. "What we have this year which we did not have last year," he says, "is the new management which the people last November put in charge of the governa protective tariff, and which obligathat the only way out is for the demo-"It would be the highest act of patriotism," declares the governor, "if the democracy would make public proclamation that they will not carry out their free-trade pledges." This, to say the least, is an enunciation of political

morality that can hardly be pronounced

inconsistent coming from the apostle of

a policy which, devised for the enrich-

ment of a few at the expense of the

things to all men. It is not uninteresting to study the attitude of the McKinley republicans since the election. After the returns showed the triumph of their opponents, it was their wont to declare that the country to the dogs, but very few of about it. -St. Louis Republic. democratic tariff policy would send the them expressed a doubt that the democrats would execute their policy, and the country paid any attention to their disappearance of the free gold in the the adverse balance of trade (adverse ty-first congress.-N. Y. World. in spite of the McKinley act, which ocracy that McKinleyism shall not be

disturbed. the last moment and played as a last | algorificant, as some of the republican hope, that it is really not worthy of organs are trying to make it appear? serious consideration. If any further Did anybody expect that the suspe proof of its character were needed it pensioners would not howl?-Louisville could be found in the action of Gov. | Courier-Journal. McKinley himself, who, in his speech accepting a renomination for the Ohio governorship a few weeks ago, condemned President Cleveland for not calling congress together at once to repeal the Sherman act, but who now changes with the new tactics and win in Iowa and that "Ret" Clarkson charges all our troubles to apprehensions of a new tariff policy. - Louisville from that state. As Tom's predictions Courier-Journal.

DEMORALIZED REPUBLICANS.

Calamity Croakers Trying to Dama Business for Purty Capital. The Parsons Knitting company, of Cohoes, will reopen their mills, Nos. 1. McKinley law, just so long will the reand 2, employing four hundred and fifty hands. .

The Empire knitting mill, of Cohoes, employing two hundred hands, will reits full capacity with plenty of orders

The Cohoes rolling mills and tube works, employing seven hundred men and boys, resumed work. The Root Manufacturing company which employs two hundred and fifty

ahead.

hands, is building a new storehouse and has orders up to Christmas. These are the mills, the shut-de which was attributed by republican serve and need aid from government, scare papers to the tariff. It was their an ideal feature in pension reform

can party is drawing nigh to decomposition, when its organs try to demoralize the business of the country for party capital.-Albany Argua

UNPATRIOTIC PARTISANS. Contemptible Methods of Republican Pro

Some of the republican organs of the country that can find nothing in the message of President Cleveland to impair its soundness or raise a question as to its timeliness in dealing with the situation confronting the nation, are seeking devious ways in their effort to national contest. As chairman of the injure its author and the party which he so ably represents. If there has been a time in the history of the United five years when disinterested and par riotic action was demanded on the part ity for that measure than any other of those who seek to influence the conduct of its affairs, it is the present. It And yet, notwithstanding the fact is not one party or the other that is that it was first of all and chief of all afflicted by financial disaster, but every section and the entire people. They and repudiated by the country last No- call upon congress for relief, and the party or the representatives of the party attempting to make capital out of the existing trouble at the risk of sacthat the perpetuation of McKin- rificing or impairing the highest public interests, are demagogues who have

only to be exposed to be condemned. One of the methods adopted by these organs who think more of the g. o. p. than of the country is to print in parallel standing the fact that the business ele- columns the opening of President Harrison's message to congress in December, 1892. and that just issued by President Cleveland, recommending a course McKinley insists on telling the people to be pursued in the present emergency. know anything about the matter, and ilarity, but as a matter of contrast. -and those being politicians who have upon the statement made by him that been rejected by the country as coun- the general conditions affecting the according to Gov. McKinley, those fa- degree favorable. He believed that so vored individuals know all about it, high a degree of prosperity and so genthat according to them the only thing had never been enjoyed by the people country last November, will be obeyed. | traordinary business situation involv-Kinleyites persist in urging that the and statesmanlike manner, pointed out only hope for the repudiators is that what he thought the shortest and surest way to relief.

What the partisan demagogues would only decreed the extripation of McKin- have inferred from this comparison is that the marked change involved came about because President Harrison was voted out of office and the people placed the reins of government in the hands of President Cleveland. There ernor's diagnosis of the cause of the can be no greater reflection upon the present monetary depression. The intelligence of the American people governor writes out his views, or what and no more despicable plan adopted, were its direct purpose to prevent that views, and in his entire article not restoration of confidence so essential to the reestablishment of good times. It is known of all men conversant with the affairs of our government that the present calamity is the result of republican legislation, extravagance and corruption.

The trouble was upon us before President Harrison's term expired. He ment-a management pledged by every and Secretary Foster walked the floor party obligation to the abandonment of and invoked the genius of finance with the prayer that the surplus in th tion the democratic leaders still insist treasury might be maintained intact they must keep. The business people until turned over to the party in which of this country, believing that the dem- the people had so generally expressed ocrats will keep their solemn pledges, are forced to prepare for the change." their confidence. The Sherman law, the tariff legislation fostering trusts, Then the governor goes on to say monopolies and centralized wealth, the constant looting of the treasury and the billion-dollar congress had wrought cratic party to prove false to the principles on which it was elected and to the evil, and it was the legacy given preserve that policy which was rejected by the g. o. p. to its successor in when the McKinleyites were rejected. power. No one can question the truth of what President Cleveland said in the opening of his message. If President Harrison believed what he said, standing, as he did, upon the verge of financial disaster and with the causes leading thereto as part of his own record, the country has greater reason than ever before to congratulate itself upon the fact of having relegated him to the practice of Indiana law.-Derest, is based upon promises of all troit Free Press.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

-The Elkins Seal Fur company is not pleased with the arbitration, no matter what the governments of England and the United States may think

-It is a great thing to be smart, and brilliant, and spectacular, but this very few of them really believed that is the time for Hon. Thomas Bracket Reed to be satisfied with merely doing prophecies of evil. Later, when the his plain duty.—Chicago Tribune (Rep.). -There are reasons for believing treasury began to excite alarm and we that Mr. Cleveland's management of began to experience the disturbance of the "wild team" will be much more confidence which has followed, the re- beneficial to the country than was Mr. publicans almost universally placed Harrison's effort to escape the personal the blame upon the Sherman act and political injury threatened by the Fif--The president renews the assur-

was to "check imports"), and it was ance of his devotion to tariff reform in not until the last few weeks that all | words that none can mistake; but still along the republican line the cry sprang the robber barons go on swearing that up that "hard times" are due to fear of he is a protectionist, precisely as if notariff reform, and that the only cure body had hit them and nothing had for them is the assurance by the dem- happened.-Louisville Courier-Journal. -Of course, there is a howl from the suspended pensioners. But why This is so clearly a trick, conceived at | should that be considered as in any way

-Tom Carter, who led the repub lican cohorts to defeat last November. has poked his head out of his hole long enough to predict that Gov. McKinley will be reelected by a majority of fifty. thousand, that the republicans will will go to the United States senate are always to be "coppered," in the language of Clark street, it is evident that he thinks the grand old party is in a pretty bad way in Ohio and lows -Chicago Herald.

-Just so long as we live under the publicans attribute the evil effects of that law to the fact that we have a democratic administration. What we ought to have is a democratic system administered by a democratic adminis-The Hope knitting mill is to run to tration. We are all convinced that the effects of the McKinley law are bad. Why then should we permit curselves to be blamed for its effects? Why not repeal it, and repeal it at once, putting in its place a clear-cut tariff for revenue law. - Indianapolis Sentinel.

-If some of the heavy opensions paid to rich men in public life and out of it could be taken away and given to regular summer shut-down and they would be achieved. We have no doubt have started again earlier than usual, there are soldiers who get no aid from but that makes no difference to the re- government, yet who merit it far more publican newspapers, which have taken than many who receive such aid. Penthe place of the populist calamity howl-The corpse of the once great republimen who take money from the government in pensions while they have aloundant means of their own for support Boston Herald

Distress in the Ston toms of Dyspepsis
troubled me for several
years. Since I have been
taking HOOD'S SAESAPARILLA all this

is changed. Dyspepsia trouble no longer bothers trouble no longer bother me. I do not have heart

me. I do not have been burn and I am free from hendache. I have gained in fiesh and foel better in every way." Mrs. J. H. Cook, Martinsville, Ill.

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Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple. He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and nover failed except in two cases

(both thunder humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver of Bossele. This is caused by the ducts being

Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it.

If the stomach is foul or billous it will cause squeamish feelings at first. No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bed-time, and read the Label.

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NONOTUCIA BILLE CO., Florence, Mann.

A Speculation on Death. When the typhoid fever epidemic was at its height, when cases were being reported daily and everybody expected that there would be many leaths from the disease, one local flower firm expected to make a speculation on death. It was figured out that there would be an unusual number of deaths. and that this would cause a demand for an unusual number of floral pieces. In the manufacture of floral pieces moss is an absolute necessity, and the peculiar kind that is used comes from Oregon and Washington. The firm in question thought to make a speculation by ordering a quantity of this moss early and running a corner in it. The moss has arrived and been placed in storage. But out of all the cases of typhoid fever the deaths have numpered less than twenty-five, and there is one firm that has moss enough on hand for several years.—San Francisco

Examiner. A Beautiful House Gown A beautiful house gown is made with a tight-fitting back. This close-fitting extends around as far front as the second dart. Falling from the half-low round-neck, is a full, soft front. This. fullness is shirred at the neck and again about three inches below, into a band of embroidery about one and a half inches wide. Falling away from the neck at the shoulden are frills six or eight inches wide. These are gradnated in size till they reach the waist line, where they terminate in a point. They fall away from the tight-fitting portion their entire length, leaving the fullness to fall in graceful folds. The princess portion of the gown is trimmed with two narrow ruffles about three inches apart The full portion ends in a plain hem. The sleeves are very full puffs terminating in a band at the elbow, where they are finished with a broad fall of lace. St. Louis

Republic. -Here are the true names of some well-known ladies who write under assumed signatures: "Charles Egbert Craddock" is Miss Murfree, "The Duchess" is Mrs. Hungerford, "Alan St. Aubyn" is Miss Frances Marshall, of Cambridge, England; "Miss M. I Braddon" is Mrs. Maxwell. "Le Falconer" is Miss Mary Hawker, "Graham K. Tomson" is Mrs. Tomson, "Julien Gordon" is Mrs. Van Renssolser Cruger, "Octave Thanet" is Miss Alida French, "John Oliver Hobbes" is Mrs. Craigie, and "John Strange Winter" is Mrs. Arthur Stannard.

- What the Bell Indicates.- Amy (as Mabel's fiance rings the bell)—"Mr. Hunter rings as though he knew he were welcome?" Mabel—"Yes. He has a regular engagement ring."-Detroi Free Press.